The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

New Series—Vol. 4. No 50— HILLSBOROUGH, N. C, NOVEMBER 8, 1876. —Old Series, Vol. 56.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Of Pitt.

For State Treasurer
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Of New Hanover.

For State Auditor,
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Attorney General,
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson,

For Sup't. of Public Instruction,
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

For Congress—4th District,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE,
MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.
COL. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM,
Of Person.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
CALVIN E. PARISH,
JOHN K. HUGHES.

FOR SHERIFF,
THOMAS H. HUGHES.

FOR TREASURER,
DAVID C. PARKS.

FOR REGISTER,
JOHN LAWS.

CORONER,
THOMAS J. WILSON

SURVEYOR,
A. M. HEATHERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
James Watson, John F. Lyon,
Nelson P. Ball, D. F. Morrow.
Willis Patterson.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have been appointed Registers and Inspectors, to hold the Election, at the various Precincts in Orange County on Tuesday the 7th day of November 1876:

Hillsboro Precinct—C. G. Taylor, Registrar.
David T. Clark, Pride Jones, John Rosemond and Arch'd Hunter, Inspectors.

Smith's Precinct—C. E. Smith, J. P.
George Tate, Alexander Smith, Wilson Brown and Henry Ray, Inspectors.

Cedar Grove—D. W. Jordan, J. P.
David Thompson, Henry L. Meltabe, Lemuel Compton, Alfred Ward, Inspectors.

Bell's—Samuel H. Jordan, J. P.
Charles H Wilson, Sr., Robert N. Hall, Sr. Jos W. McKee, Robert Y. Walker, Inspectors.

Douglass—A. L. Hobbs, J. P.
Lewis Watkins, James S Leathers, Isaac Holden, James Parker, Inspectors.

Maganns'—A. K. Umstead, J. P.
W W Mangum, Wm Bowling, Willis Mangum William Ellis, Inspectors.

Lipscomb's—H. C. Latta, Registrar.
J W Latta, George Collins, C P Warren, Thomas Lipscomb, Inspectors.

Durham—D. C. Parish, J P.
Wm E Walker, W S Roulhac, John S Lockhart, Wash Duke, Inspectors.

Patterson's Mill—Samuel H Turrentine, J P.
Hardy Massey, A D Marcum, John Hutchins, W B Sparrow, Inspectors.

Gudger's—Gabriel A Barbee, J P.
A D Gunter, W G Mason, Leslie Adkins, Ruffin Cheek, Inspectors.

Chapel Hill—Merrett Cheek, J P.
Alex Mabry, John R Hutchins, James B Mason, Turner King, Inspectors.

Cole's Store—C W Johnson, J P.
J R Craig, Wm Robson, Morris King, Thomas Fawcett, Inspectors.

White Cross—D M Durham, J P.
Mathew Atwater, Alvis Durham, Sidney Ray, Enoch Sykes, Inspectors.

Cate's Store—Thomas D Oldham, Sr. J P.
Daniel F Thompson, W. G. Stanford, Samuel Crawford, Thomas S Cates, Inspectors.

By order of the Board, 7th Sept 1876.

JOHN LAWS, Clerk,
sept. 13 tds. Board Commissioners.

Tax Notice.

I SHALL attend as follows to receive the State and County taxes for this year, to wit:
Orange Factory, Monday 9th of October.
Mangum's Store, Tuesday 10th Oct.
Hall's Store, Wednesday 11th Oct.
Hillsboro, Thursday 12th Oct.
Wilson's Corner, Friday 13th Oct.
Cedar Grove, Saturday 14th Oct.
Orange, Monday 23rd Oct.
White Cross, Tuesday 24th Oct.
Cheek Hill, Wednesday 25th Oct.
Patterson's Mill, Thursday 26th Oct.
Durham, Friday 27th Oct.

Times are tight, but I hope the Tax-Payers will remember that this does not excuse me I am compelled to settle with the Treasurer on or before the 1st of December, and I do hope all will attend and pay promptly, and relieve me of the unpleasant duty of forcing collection.

Candidates will be present and address the people at each place.

THOMAS H. HUGHES,
Oct. 30th 4w. Sheriff of Orange.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all 'the news;' and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Observer, one year,	$8 00
Daily Observer, six months	4 00
Weekly Observer, one year	2 00
Weekly Observer, six months	1 00

All communications should be addressed, until further notice, to
W. L. SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

Holland's Warehouse.

DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

S H HOLLAND, PETER B. LAW.
DANIEL COLEMAN.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we have enlarged, and otherwise much improved our

WARE-HOUSE

by additional LIGHTS, and have erected comfortable STALLS for Horses, and ROOMS for persons with Wagons, so that we are better prepared than ever to accommodate our numerous Patrons, and we assure them that no effort will be spared to procure the very best prices, and to give general satisfaction in every particular.

WAGONS will be securely locked up in the Warehouse at night.

In a word, we pledge our prompt personal attention to the interest of all who may favor us with a call.

S. H. HOLLAND & CO.
Oct. 4. 3m.

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE.

DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF--TOBACCO.

SALESROOM 175 BY 70 FEET.

Our Accommodations are unsurpassed.
Business Promptly and Accurately transacted.
I do not buy tobacco myself nor am I interested with any one who does.
Guarantee the HIGHEST Market Price.
Give me a Call. WM. P. GRAVES.
Oct. 4. 3m

JOHN SHEPPARD, C E WILSON,
Auctioneer. *Floor Manager*
RO L WADE, *Clerk.*

PACES' WAREHOUSE.

Pace Bro's & Co. Proprietors.
Danville, Va.

Daily Capacity 700 Parcels Tobacco.
Oct 4 3m

MR. SMITH'S BOY.

His Startling Statements About His Family.

Max Adeler has the following to relate in a recent Philadelphia paper.

A family named Smith has recently moved to Germantown, and Mr. Brown's boy on Saturday leaned over the fence, and gave to our reporter his impressions of Mr Smith's boy, a lad about fourteen years old:

'Yes, me and him are right well acquainted now; he knows more'n I do, and he's had more experience' Bill says his father used to be a robber (Smith, by the way, is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a very excellent lawyer,) and that he had $10,000,000 in gold buried in his cellar, along with a whole lot of human bones, people he's killed. And he says his father is a conjurer, and that he makes all the earthquakes that happen anywhere in the world. The old man'll come home at night, after there's been an earthquake, all covered with sweat, and so tired he kin hardly stand; Bill says it's such hard work.

'And Bill told me that once when a man came around there trying to sell lightning rods, his father got mad and et him, et him right up, and he takes bites out of everybody he comes across.

'That's what Bill tells me. That's all I know about it. And he tole me that once he used to have a dog, one of these little kind of dogs, and he was flying his kite, and just for fun he tied the kite-string onto his dog's tail. And then the wind struck her and his dog went a loon in' down the street, with his hind legs in the air, for about a mile, when the kite all of a sudden begun to go up, and in about a minute the dog was fifteen miles high, and commanding a view of California, and Egypt, and Oskkosh, I think Bill said. He came down, anyhow, I know, in Brazil, and Bill said he swum home all the way in the Atlantic Ocean, and when he landed his legs was all nibbled off by sharks.

'I wish father'd buy me a dog, so's I could send him that way. But I never have no luck. Bill said that where they used to live he went out on the roof one day to fly his kite, and he sat on top of the chimbly to give her plenty of room, and while he was sitting there thinking about nothing, the old man put a keg of powder down below in the first-place to clean the soot out of the chimbly. And when he touched her off Bill was blown over agin the Baptist church steeple, and he landed on the weather-cock, with his pants torn, and they couldn't git him down for three days, so he hung there, going round and round with the wind, and he lived by eating the crows that came and sat on him, because they thort he was made of sheet-iron and put up there on purpose.

'He's had more fun than enough. He was telling me, the other day, about a sausage-stuffer his brother had invented. It was a kinder machine that worked with a treadle; and Bill said the way they did in the fall was to fix it to the hog's back and connect the treadle with a string, and then the hog'd work the treadle and keep on running it up and down, until the machine cut the hog all up fine, and shaved the meat into the skins. Bill said his brother called it 'Every Hog His Own Stuffer,' and it worked splendid. But I don't know.—'Pears to me's if there could not be no machine like that. But, anyway, Bill said so.

'And he tole me about an uncle of his out in Australia, who was at by a big oyster once, and when he had got inside he staid there until he et the oyster. Then he pilt the shells open and took half a one for a boat, and he sailed along until he met a seaserpent, and he killed it and drawed off its skin, and when he got home he sold it to an engine company for a hose, for $40,000, to put out fire with. Bill said that was actually so, because he could show me a man who used to belong to the engine company. I wish father'd let me go out and find a seaserpent like that; but he don't let me have no chance to distinguish myself.

'Bill was saying, only yesterday, that the Indians caught him once and drove eleven railroad spikes through his stomach, and cut off his scalp, and it never hurt him a bit. He said he got away by the daughter of the chief sneaking him out of the wigwarm and lending him a horse. Bill says she was in love with him, and when I asked him to let me see the holes where they drove in them spikes, he said he darsn't take off his clothes or he'd bleed to death. He said his own father didn't know it, because Bill was afraid it might worry the old man.

'And Bill tole me they wasn't going to get him to go to Sunday School. He says his father has a brass idol that he keeps in the garret, and Bill says he's made up his mind to be a pagan, and to begin to go naked and carry a tomahawk and bow and arrow as soon as the warm weather comes. And to prove it to me he says his father has this town underlaid with nitro-glycerine, and as soon's he gets ready he's going to blow the old thing out and bust her up; let her rip and demolish her. He said so down at the dam, and told me not to tell anybody, but I thought there would be harm in mentioning it to you.

'And now I believe I must be going. I hear Bill a-whistling. May-be he's got something else to tell me.'

The Smith boy, we think, will be profitable to the youth of this community.

THE MAN TO LIVE LONG.

He has a proper and well-proportioned stature, without, however being too tall.—He is a rather of a middle size and somewhat thick set. His complexion is not too florid at any rate; too much ruddiness in youth is not a sign of longevity. His hair approaches to the fair rather than to the black. His skin is strong but not rough. His head is not too big; his shoulders are round rather than flat; his neck is not too long; his abdomen does not project; his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft; his foot is rather thick than long; and his legs are firm and round. He has a broad, arched chest, a strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time without difficulty. There is harmony in all his parts. His senses are good, but not too delicate; his pulse is slow and regular, his stomach is excellent, his appetite good and digestion easy. The joys of the table are to him of importance; they tune his mind to serenity, and his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not eat merely for the sake of eating, but each meal is an hour of daily festivity. He eats slowly and has not too much thirst, the latter being always a sign of rapid self-consumption. He is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love and hope, but insensible to the impressions of hatred anger and avarice. His passion never becomes violent or destructive. If he ever gives way to anger he experiences rather a useful glow of warmth, an artificial and gentle fever, without an overflow of the bile. He is also fond of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculation. He is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity. He has no thirst after honor or riches, and banishes all thought of to-morrow.

CASTING A BRONZE STATUE.

The lower half of Conrad's statue of a soldier, to be erected in Hartford, was cast in bronze in Fischer's foundry, Forsyth street, on Saturday. The upper half had been finished. The figure is heroic in size, and represents a young Union infantry soldier in uniform, including overcoat, and carrying a musket. The casting of a large piece in bronze is a delicate operation, requiring care and artistic skill. The making of a plaster mould from the original model, then a plaster figure from that mould and finally from the figure a sectional mould into which to run the metal, requires many weeks of skilled labor. The element of luck enters largely into the culminating attempt to cast, as flaws in the metal often cause failures, imposing weeks of additional labor. Consequently the dozen workmen employed on Saturday were visibly anxious, and a knot of spectators employed the entire afternoon in interestedly watching the process.

The large box, called a 'flask,' containing the mould, clamped firmly with iron, was let down with a crane into a cavity, and flowed over, so that only a funnel protruded. This was close to a great brick furnace, in which the bronze was heating over a great, roaring fire. The metal, as it was slowly converted into liquid, was closely observed by the foreman. A glimpse through an aperture showed it boiling furiously like water, and so hot that an iron bar stuck into it became red almost instantly. When the iron could be withdrawn without any bronze clinging to it, the compound was deemed ready. An immense metal bucket, attached to a powerful crane, was swung under the end of a spout, the furnace was tapped, and a molten stream ran out. Sparks flew in every direction, faces were shielded hastily from the heat, and the duty plaster images of Franklin, the Vanderbilt bas relief, and other relics of previous jobs were made to glow. The bucket was nearly filled, a turn of the crane took it over the flask, and the liquid was, by tipping the bucket, poured into the mould, from which the suddenly heated air rushed through vent-pipes with a noise like escaping steam. Some of the bronze slopped over and set fire to the wood floor, and the water that quenched the blaze made so much steam that nothing else could be seen for five minutes. The casting was perfect.

Miss Allie Mewis, paraded with the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Yonkers New York, last Saturday night, as 'Daughter of the Regiment.'

A young lady in Chase City woke up with a terrible dream one night recently. She dreamed that a young man with a soft beard was pressing his face against hers; when she woke she found it was only the cat. Then she was mad.

THE SLAYER OF JIM FISK.

[St. Louis Times.]

The history of Edward S. Stokes, the man who killed Jim Fisk, will bear study, if it does not point a moral or adorn a tale. On last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock he completed his three years' term of imprisonment, and walked forth from Auburn, N. Y; state prison a free man once more. And notwithstanding the fact that the expenses of his three trials for murder, lawyers' fees and other items, including his final verdict, have amounted in five years to over $300,000, Stokes will come out of prison a comparatively wealthy man, his oil refining works at Hunter's Point, which have been taken care of by his mother, being very valuable property. It is also said that he has speculated since he has been in prison, and is the owner of a very valuable patent for paving streets, which he purchased from a convict while in Sing Sing.

But Stokes has learned that severe old lesson: 'The way of the transgressor is hard.' He is no longer the sa-lisant Broadway elegant, who five years ago paid $2,000 a year to his tailor to keep him attired in the latest fashions of the day. His incarceration seems to have been no gala day with him. He said to a New York Herald correspondent a few days ago, in response to a question as to how he felt: 'Well, Mr. —, I don't feel well at all. I thought I was pretty night gone. For four weeks I would die, and I have suffered terribly since I came here. I tell you I thought I would never leave this hospital. You do not know what persecution I have suffered since I left Sing Sing. Think of the cruelty of sending me nearly three hundred miles from Sing Sing to this place, with my hands and feet in irons. Then I have been kept on bread and water, and have not even been allowed prison fare, as bad as that is. I do not wish to find fault with Warden Durston; it was the state prison inspectors Clark and Crowley, that ordered it. I am a little better; but sometimes I have intermittent fever and I am all flushed now from it, and the asthma hurts me. You do not know how I have suffered. I assure you I will bear up until the day comes for my release as well as I can, if they don't kill me before the 28th of October. My letters have been interdicted and intercepted. I have not been allowed to see any one since I came here.'

Misfortunes in multitudes have visited Stokes since the fatal day when Fisk fell at the foot of the Grand Central stair case. His brother Clinton died of consumption, and his father died a year ago, worried to death by grief for his son's disgrace. His wife has procured a divorce, and he has an accomplished daughter eighteen years old who has forsaken him. He seems to have no friends left him at the end of his term, save his mother, who has stood by her unfortunate son with unfailing devotion and fidelity throughout his terrible ordeal. She alone hovers like a guardian angel around the prisoner, though he is blighted and fallen.

'Around the dear ruin each wish of heart
Will entwine itself verdantly still.'

At the age of thirty-eight he is broken and shattered in health, emaciated, irritable with stopped figure and hair prematurely gray.

Stokes expresses his intention to go to Europe for a short time upon his release from prison. But this cup of bitterness will scarcely depart entirely from him. Wherever he may roam he will behold a thousand multiplied images of his crime and its consequences, reflected from mirror of his own memory.

The London *Echo* relates that when Prince Bismarck was in Versailles, he met with a man who was singularly agreeable. The two used to walk about, arm in arm; they were like brothers. Bismarck found that his friend eargerly entered into all his views and schemes as to the politics of the future. It is even possible that they addressed one another as "Du." The dominant characteristic of Bismarck's friend was his German Chancellor said to him in a soothing tone, 'Do not vex yourself so much about it; in a few years there will be no Catholicism. I shall destroy it from the face of the earth.' His friend smiled grimly and sadly. 'You will have to be much more clever than I am,' said he; 'for eighteen centuries I have been working against it with all my power and cunning, and I am obliged to confess that I am just as far from success to-day as when I first began.' 'Who, then, can you be?' asked the astonished statesman. 'I,' replied that 'I am the devil!'

An old author quaintly remarks: 'Avoid arguments with the ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins a man is sure to be worsted and twisted he may consider himself wound up.'

Said a wife to her husband, 'How is it that you can't come home nights in some sort of seasons?' The gentle retort was, 'You got me in the way of it. Before we were married you used to throw your arms about my neck at three o'clock and say, 'Don't go, darling, it is early yet;' but now, if I happen to stay out till two it is a terrible affair.'

SIGNIFICATION OF DREAMS.

To dream of a millstone about your neck, is a sign of what may expect, if you marry an extravagant wife.

It is very lucky to dream that you pay for a thing twice over, since ever afterwards, you will always take care to have your bills receipted.

For a person in embarrassed circumstances to dream that he is very fortunate, for it is a warning to him on no account to accept a bill.

To dream of fire, is a sign that if you are wise, you will see that all the lights in your houses are out before you retire to bed.

To dream that your nose is red to the tip, is an intimation that you had better leave brandy for water.

When a fashionable young lady dreams of a filbert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running on the colonel.

If you dream of clothes, it is a warning not to go to law, for, by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a non-suit.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue tight stays and always go warmly clad in wet weather.

REAPING WILD OATS.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Wednesday gives the following account of a case before the courts of this city: 'Two or three years ago a wild young man of that city married a 'beautiful blonde' in New York, and, after living with her a couple of years, separated from her and returned to St. Louis. The ceremony was performed under peculiar circumstances, and the young man did not believe the marriage was legal. He became steady and settled down to business, and, in time, married a young lady of the highest respectability. Afterward he thought the first marriage might have been legal, and so he applied for and obtained a decree of divorce from the New York woman. The blonde, finding that he had wealthy connections, employed a lawyer to get the decree of divorce set aside, and this was accomplished several months ago. The case was taken up to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed yesterday; but the court, on a motion for a rehearing, suspended the judgment of affirmation, and the matter remains in suspense. The young man finds himself in an awkward position, and realizes the fact that the way of the transgressor is hard!'

The experiments with the eighty-one ton gun have for the present been concluded, and are regarded as highly satisfactory. It is possible that, however delighted artillerists pay be, tax-payers may not share their transports. It is estimated that every discharge costs from twenty-five to thirty pounds sterling in gunpowder, of which from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds are exploded, in addition to the expense of shell and fuses. As to the cost of the gun itself, this was originally put at £8,000; but it was afterwards estimated at £15,000, and it is now said that it will be over £25,000, taking factory operations and experimental trials into account. The railway at Woolwich, specially constructed for it; the barge, also built on purpose, and the great cranes which have had to be provided both at Woolwich and Shoeburyness must in themselves form a heavy item. Moreover, the firing of the monster at Shoeburyness has had the effect of blowing down or at least seriously shattering the huts and cottages of that military settlement, so that it will have to be nearly all rebuilt.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.—The other day when a New Yorker took a coat around to a dealer in second-hand clothing the man looked it over in a contemptuous manner, elevated his nose, flung the garment aside and said:

'Do you know how much I wouldn't gif for dat goat? I gif twelve shillings only.

'It's worth five dollars,' replied the owner.

Fife Tollar! Shust wait till I gall my wife and dell her dot we haf a lunatic in der store. Why, mine goot friend, you must have been struck by der heat last summer.'

He finally got the coat for two dollars. Passing the same store in the evening, and seeing the coat hanging at the door, the man halted and asked:

'How much for this old coat?

'Old goat! exclaimed the dealer, 'why, dot goat was made only last week worn to one party, and can't be had any more for only seven dollars!'

'I'll give you two.'

'Two! Here, wife, hurry up! Put up der blinds, lock der doors, and let us say our prayers, for we must go into bankruptcy to-morrow! Shust tink of dot man offering me two dollars for dot goat what you bought of a great alderman, yesterday, for fife dollars!'

A fashionable young lady was heard to remark the other day that she hadn't got anything new this winter, and didn't expect much 'till after father fails.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....NOV. 8, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson,

1st District—Louis C. Latham, of Pitt.
2nd " John F. Wooten, of Lenoir.
3rd " James C. McRae, Cumberland.
4th " Fabius H. Busbee, of Wake.
5th " Frank C Robbins, of Davidson
6th " R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg.
7th " Wm. B Glenn, of Yadkin,
8th " A. C. Avery, of Burke.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE NOW?

We ask above a practical question, the answer of which depends upon the political contest just closed. We speak without partizan feeling and without the remotest intentions of reviving feelings that have for many long months been aroused to the highest pitch of interest, when we say that the conflict just ended, and the issue of which is as yet unknown, is probably the most important that we have ever passed through; full of the most inspiriting suggestions of hope, or pregnant with the most direful presages of disaster.

Our hopes and our calculations lead us to accept the brighter alternative, and to consider our common country as once more redeemed and disenthralled; as once more united in the harmonious purposes of brotherhood; as once more embarked in the career of national glory and prosperity. Assuming this as the position in which the results of the campaign, how much lies before us to do!

No longer alienated by sectional hate, no longer repressed by administrative distrust or tyranny, no longer scourged by insolent minions of a hostile party, no longer plundered by hordes of licensed thieves, no longer taxed to support the extravagance of rapacious office holders, no longer disgraced by the dishonor of the government, there is every incentive to energy, every encouragement to enterprise, every reward for industry.

From the South the great cloud of distrust and calumny will have been swept away, and she will stand presented to the world as she truly is, loyal, peaceful and earnestly desirous to reap all the advantages which the Union, in its integrity and in its harmony offers to the full development of her natural resources.

We ourselves scarcely understand our real value in relation to the great demands of civilization. The North, and the world certainly underrate us, while conscious that the South is the exhaustless store-house from which the raw material that feeds the wheels of manufactures, and fans the wings of commerce, is drawn. But the South has a higher destiny than merely to fulfil the secondary duties of civilization. She has brain as well as muscle. She has resources beyond the mere capacities of production. She has productions that are limitless in number and abundance; and for the conversion of these productions for the uses of commerce, she occupies a position unrivalled on earth. Where else is found the raw material in such close proximity to the facilities of manufacture? Where else, the facilities of manufacture so convenient to the means of transportation? Where else do agriculture, manufactures and commerce enter so closely in alliance? Side by side they lie, offering mutual co-operation to bless the energies of man.

Good government is all that is needed to develop a region which in agricultural and mineral resources is the richest on earth, and the most favored, because blessed by a climate adapted as well to the Anglo Saxon as well as to nations or descendants of tropical climates. And this the South alone possesses of all the earth.

If our hopes and calculations do not deceive us, that day of good government has dawned.

Then with the certainty of security in investments, of the peaceful and unobstructed pursuit of industry, not only will our own people go to work, but capital long excluded by misrepresentation, will flow in upon us, and fill up the vacuum and occupy those wastes which have so long in vain appealed for occupancy. Then will the question, "what shall be done now?" give its own answers. Our farmers, our mechanics, our manufacturers, our owners of lands, and minerals, and water powers, will have their hands full.

If the blessed spirit of peace has again brooded over the land, then let our people arouse themselves, and signalize its return by renewed energies, and by the cultivation of those aids of intellect and of morals which will prove them worthy of the great boon.

DEFENCE OF PETERSBURG.

We are indebted to the enterprise of the Richmond *Whig* for the publication of the valuable historical address of Mr. Gordon McCabe before the association of the Army of Northern Virginia. The subject is the 'defence of Petersburg,' the last prolonged act of the grand drama of the war for Southern independence. It was an act in which North Carolina valor and endurance was particulary conspicuous, and we will in justice to them, republish hereafter this chapter of their history which will recall so much of what was heroic and so much that is melancholy.

Thousands and tens of thousands of North Carolinians visited the Centennial and there saw in comparative display the industries, the arts and the sciences of the whole world. Is the State to be profited by the experience &observation of our visitors? Or have they come back as they come from a circus with minds filled for the moment with wonders and novelties, but with no ideas of practical application?

The Centennial was the wonder of the age; but we conceive it had a higher function to perform than the gratification of curiosity or the satisfaction of tastes. It was a grand and impressive lesson, if properly applied.

It were a sorry consequence if, after a a drain of money ill to be spared at this time, the visitors can do nothing more than compare notes with each other, glory in seeing what escaped others, dilate on the splendors of the exhibition, and sink back into a rigid economy to make up for the expenses of the visit without the effort to put a new idea into practice, to adopt any new suggestions or to wake others to the spirit of enterprise and improvement.

Is this to be end of it?

For cool self-possession, commend us to the Chinese. A few days ago during a theatrical exhibition in a Chinese theatre in San Francisco, an alarm of fire was sounded. A terrible panic seized the audience. The frantic crowd rushed for the doors and in the fearful struggle, twenty or more were crushed to death. In the mean time, the actors went on with their play, as if the scene on the floor was a part of the performance. But the police, sensible of the incongruity of the mimic action on the stage, and the terrible reality among the audience, forcibly ended the representation, and drove off the actors.

A Chinese tragedy is often prolonged two or three days, and as this panic occurred in the first act, the actors were loth to be disturbed so early in the representation.

We are glad to see an advance in the price of Cotton. The prospect of an immediate gigantic war in Europe on the Eastern question depressed the market, and that, added to the assertion of spinners that the market was overstocked, made the outlook a gloomy one to the planter.

But the armistice has at least postponed the war, and it appears that old stocks are nearly worked up and the equilibrium between supply and demand somewhat restored. We therefore think there is a little more encouragement ahead.

Sitting Bull wears his laurels and Custer and his destroyed command are still unavenged.

It is a humiliation to a national fame, that the pursuit of vengeance and of future safety was made subsidiary to party purposes, and that the intelligence that ought to have been directed to the overthrow of a public enemy reeking with the blood of American soldiers was turned to the humiliation of the peaceful people of one section of a country theoretically co-equal with the rest, practically inferior and subordinate to the ruling party of the land.

Next week our paper will teem with the results of Tuesday's conflict at the ballot box. We hope we may be able to record success to our party, and also a peaceful observance of the legal uses of the ballot. On this latter point, prospects are not very bright at this moment.

The yellow fever still lingers in Savannah, the deaths reaching from five to nine each day. Many refugees have fallen victims to a too early return; and the warm weather of last week gave a new development to the pestilence.

ACROSS THE WATERS.

While our political contest has been waging so fiercely, we have almost forgotten in the absorption of our own concerns the affairs of the rest of the world; and half of our people are ignorant of the fact that for months past the preliminary operations of what is probably destined to be the greatest war of the century have been going on, and going on with a waste of blood, a destruction of property, and withal, with a cruelty and atrocious violation of the claims of humanity that would delight the most fanatic worshipper of the bloody Moloch.

Servia, Montenegro, and Herzegovinia, all Turkish provinces to a qualified extent, have been in open resistance to the Ottoman government. The two latter have been able, by superior valor and the advantage of position to repel invasion. But Servia, a country more open to approach, has been over-run, and its capital, Belgrade was at one time in the hands of the Turks. Numberless bloody battles have been fought, with varied fortune, but the Turks seem steadily to have gained. If Servia stood alone in the contest, she would long since have been subjugated, and her relations to Turkey made as abject as in the early periods of her history: for her soldiers in the field have exhibited neither the courage nor the fortitude expected from a people seeking to throw off a hateful yoke.

But it is evident from the first that Servia has been but the cat's paw for Russia, and that she has been pushed forward as the pretext for the renewal of that grand idea of the expulsion of the Moslem from Europe, the extension of Russian dominion to the shores of the Mediterranean, and the possession of the magnificent capital of the old Eastern Empire which has been the dream of all the Russian rulers, and the inspiration of a traditional policy which has never for an hour been lost sight of. Hence, it is, that in the Servian armies we find Russian officers in the van, Russian soldiers in the ranks, Russian tactics in the field. And while Russia affected the obligations of neutrality, she made no secret of her sympathies, put no check upon the enlistment of her subjects in Servian service, no restraint upon the offers of service by her officers.

The heavy losses of both Russian officers and men in the series of battles that have been fought have only intensified the feeling of hatred to the Turks and sharpened the appetite for territorial acquisition. But as this is not a justification in the eyes of the world, Russia thinks she strikes the key note of christian sympathy when she asserts a protectorate over the oppressed christian nationalities. This does not blind England, almost ludicrously sensitive on the subject of her Eastern empire, and, while the English people and fired with indignation at the bloody butcheries of the christian population of Bulgaria, also in rebellion against Turkey, the English Government controlled by the cold principles of policy, side with Turkey because the integrity of that Empire ensures the safety of India. And so the attitude of nations in the Crimean war is likely to be repeated.

The Russian demands on the Turkish Government are imperative and exacting. The Turk hesitates. The issues of peace or war hang on a thread. An armistice between the contending forces is under discussion. It may be already adopted. But it seems clear, that even if adopted, it is only to accomplish a temporary purpose. When the season for military operations again comes round, then we look for unequivocal acts on the part of Russia, followed by a corresponding action of the other great powers.

Our friend of the Richmond *Whig* seems to find it hard to get a new head to fit him. Rather a rash experiment this, putting a new head on old shoulders. We think the old one with its scars and seams lined into it by experience, and venerable even in its ugliness, is better than the full faced visage that is perched over the sober and dignified frame of the time honored body.

Bishop Gilbert Haven of the Methodist Church has recently sailed for Liberia with a party of negroes, emigrants mostly from the Southern States. That Republic has not of late years been a favorite with American negroes, and certainly offers no inducements equal to what have been promised them at home. But it is well to keep the idea alive in view of the growing Northern sentiment in favor of colonizing the negro, especially if he should happen to change his political affiliations.

Edward Matthews, the man who had the ambition to own a rail road, and who bought the Carolina Central, has just failed. A year ago he had an income of eight hundred thousand.

Rail Roads in private hands are very apt to prove very big elephants.

The *News* promises to publish the awards of the late Fair as soon as the pressure of election matters is over.

Kerosene oil has taken a sudden rise—nearly one hundred per cent. It is said that Hostetter, the great Bitters man, made one million dollars in a few days by a fortunate speculation in the oil trade.

London, Nov. 2.—The United States frigate Vandalia collided with the Norwegian bague 'Atlantic,' and stove in her bows and towed her to this port. The Vandalia was uninjured.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning Capt. Snow, of the special committee on the question of the depth of water at Hallett's Point, reported that the committee had held communication with General Newton, and had ascertained that the debris of the explosion was being rapidly cleaned away.

Mr. George W. Blunt reported that another explosion had occurred this morning at Ellanwood reef, and that General Newton would soon have twenty-four feet of water over that reef.

London, Nov. 2.—The *Globe* this afternoon announces that it understands that the foreign office has received information that an armistice was signed yesterday.

Belgrade, Nov. 2.—The Servian government has instructed General Tchernayeff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander-in-chief and inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of an armistice.

Bismarck, Oct. 31.—Gen. Miles had a successful fight, after an unsuccessful council, with Sitting Bull on the 21st and 22nd of October, on Cedar creek, killing a number of Indians, and wounding many. Miles's own loss was two men wounded. He chased the Indians about sixty miles, and then they divided, one portion going toward the agency, and the other, with Sitting Bull, toward Fort Peck. Gen. Miles is following the latter.

Gen. Hazen has gone to Fort Peck, with four companies of infantry and rations for Gen. Miles.

Sitting Bull crossed the river below Fort Peck on the 24th inst. He sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

A FATAL COON HUNT.

[From the Midway Sun.]

We learn that several negroes started out to hunt coons near Harrodsburgh, in Mercer county, Kentucky, one night last week. A quarrel arose between two of negroes in the woods when one was shot and killed. His friends remained and took charge of the body, while the rest of the crowd proceeded with the hunt. A little later one of the negroes climbed a tree to shake down a coon. He fell and was instantly killed. The coon fell among the dogs and a terrible fight ensued. In attempting to separate coon and dogs another negro had his leg literally torn to pieces by a dog. He then killed the dog. The coon next succumbed to fate, and his death ends the list of casualties during that coon hunt. The murderer has been apprehended.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon my lands, with gun, dog or net, or otherwise committing depredations. This is fair warning to all, as I mean what I say.

JAMES H. PRATT.

Oct. 25 2t pd.

Saddlery and Harness.

I HAVE on hand and make to order,

Saddles, Bridles and Harness

which I am selling low for CASH.

I have also for Sale 25 HIVES OF BEES, Italians, Hybrids and Black Bees in improved hives. For sale Low for CASH.

Also a lot of PURE HONEY.

Samples can be found at Laws' or Kirkland's.

All will be sold before Settle is elected; also a good lot of

NUMBER ONE CLOCKS.

For farther information, call on me at my shop. Wanted to a colloquy good Barber.

SADLER JOE TURNER.

Oct. 18, 4t.

A. L. Ellett & Co,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade. Oct 4 3m.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

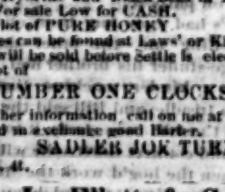
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11 1y.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the War.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 1 1y.

CALL AT KIRKLAND & Co.,

FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

Old Rye Whiskey.

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, SOAP, CANDLES, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

☞ Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends. K. & CO.

May 5 1y.

REFORM,

AND buy your GOODS CHEAP for

CASH.

WE are now receiving a

Well Selected STOCK of GOODS.

BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE, which we will sell very

CHEAP FOR CASH

or good **Barter.**

Consisting in part of the following:

Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Notions, A SPLENDID Line of Cassimeres and Jeans AND Best Wamsutta Shirts at only $1.00 Each. Ladies HATS Trimmed and Untrimmed, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Hats &c; Or anything you want to buy at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Come and see them.

JAMES WEBB JR & BRO.

Oct. 2nd 1876. 4t

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Hoenniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor studies comfort to the travelling public. Charges reduced $2, $2.50 and $2 per Day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLEY DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,

CEMI SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main.)

Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TEMPLE,

Up stairs, contains Geo. E. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.

Oct 4 3m.

Court House to Let.

BY ORDER of the Board of Commissioners of Person county, the addition of another story to the COURT HOUSE of said County, will be let to the Lowest bidder at the Court House in Roxboro, in said county, on the *Second Monday of November next.* At 12 o'clock.

The work is to be of Brick. Full specifications made known at the time of letting.

W. E. WEBB, Clerk, of Board of Com.

Sept. 20th. '76. 6t pd.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and its application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or which has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, white on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface. Only two coats to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

As it covers shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Tar roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rains do not affect it a few hours after applying. Remember all paints that are blended with Oil will burn; be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS,

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a painting suit on fine buildings.

Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$3 50
10 "	keg	6 50
20 "	half barrel	12 00
40 "	one barrel	20 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 8c. per square foot.

3000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $1 a gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C O D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY.

102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. O. Hooker, Local Agent Hillsboro.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET,

RICHMOND, Va.

sept. 13 6m.

The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY ..... NOV. 3 1876.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1874.

For 1 year. ..... $1.50.
" 6 months. ..... 75.

Payments always in advance.

Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Help for the Orphans.

Mr. C. S. Cooley will visit the citizens of Hillsboro some time during the week for the purpose collecting contributions in cash or kind for the Orphans of the Oxford Asylum; and it is hoped that all charitable persons will contribute as largely to this noble cause as their means will permit.

Cough, Hoarseness, Asthma, or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

Mr. Jones Watson had so far recovered from his sickness as to be able to appear at the Court during the latter part of the week.

Not a fight during the whole of Court week. Where are the troops?

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

We are requested to announce that this gentleman will be in Hillsboro on a professional visit on the 20th of November, and will spend that week here with the exception of Tuesday, on which day he has engagements elsewhere.

John Kirkland jr after an absence of six weeks in New York returned to his post last week, and is full of pleasant gossip about the sayings and doings of the Empire city.

A Prolific Vine.

F. N. Strudwick Esq, informs us that he had in his garden a volunteer pumpkin vine which produced thirteen pumpkins, the average weight of which was about forty pounds. This is a degree of fecundity we have not heard equalled this year so remarkable in this section as a year of big pumpkins.

The Typographic Advertiser.

We are indebted to the publishers for the beautiful copy of the last number of this sheet, called, par *emphasis*, the Centennial number. It is worthy of the grand suggestion; printed on paper delicate enough in tint and texture to record a thousand gradations clear enough in type to give a new brightness to a poets dreams. The publication is really a beautiful work of art, and is a subject of pride to a profession which has grown to such dimensions and dignity as to enlist in its service the highest inspiration of artistic genius.

Diphtheria in Chatham.

In some portions of Chatham we regret to learn that this dread disease prevails with fatal violence. In Baldwin's Township within a circuit of three miles eighteen whites under the age of eighteen have died within a brief period, and in other parts of the county it is not less fatal.

In this county it does not appear to spread. In Chapel Hill it was confined entirely to the family of Mr. Alexander.

Oyster and Bird Supper.

On Friday night the ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a bird and oyster supper at the Masonic Hall, the object being to add to the funds needed to purchase an Organ for the Church. The object is so laudable that we feel sure that a liberal patronage will be given, especially when it is known that the ladies of Hillsboro, accomplished in everything, have no superiors in the culinary art, and in the tempting arrangement of the table.

Sale of Good Chickens.

The Rev. F. M. Jordan and family and Mr John Jordan and family left on Tuesday for their new homes in Henderson county. They have bought farms in the beautiful valley of the upper French Broad. We regret to lose them as citizens, but congratulate them on their happy choice of location.

All the male members of the family entitled to vote cast their ballots for the full Democratic ticket before leaving on the train the day of election.

Mr. Peter McConnell, the pioneer dairyman of this county, left with his family last week for a new home in Pennsylvania. He has rendered valuable service here by demonstrating the practicability of making the dairy profitable by the successful culture of grasses on uplands. His cheese was equal to any brought here.

We are glad to learn that his farm has been bought by a Mr. Johnston from Lockhaven, Pa, who is expected here this week and who will continue the business of Mr. McConnell, with the advantage of a larger capital.

Mr. Jack Boulton is an exemplar for all voters. He will never lose his vote. No matter where he may be on election day always finds him at Hillsboro where he deposits his ballot always on the right side. He reached here on Friday from Baltimore.

ORANGE SUPERIOR COURT.

This Court was in session last week, Judge Kerr presiding.

The civil docket was a small one, and engaged but slightly the attention of the Court. The criminal docket was of larger extent, and was not gotten through with until Friday noon.

We present the following most important cases with the offences, verdicts and sentences:

State vs. Giles Herndon and Thomas Philips, white, violence to a negro to extort confession of theft. Defendants discharged on payment of costs.

State vs. Columbus Faucett, col. Larceny; verdict "not guilty."

State vs. Jas. Dunstan, white. Larceny; Discharged on account of extreme youth.

State vs. Tobe. Ray, col. Larceny; verdict "not guilty."

State vs. Sally White, col. Larceny; verdict, "not guilty."

State vs. Robt Norwood col. Violence. The defendant was indicted for obstructing and stopping two white females on the public road and making indecent propositions to them. He was indicted in two cases, found guilty in both, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months in the county jail on each case.

State vs. Jas. H. Nichols, col. violence with attempt at rape upon a white girl. The counsel for the defence submitted to a verdict of "guilty," but on account of the youth of the offender, judgment was suspended.

State vs. Graham Roberts, col. Larceny; verdict "guilty," and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

State vs. Alfred Thompson, col. Larceny; verdict "guilty," Penitentiary five years.

State vs. Wesley Royster, col. Larceny; verdict "guilty," Penitentiary three years.

State vs. John Baker, col. Larceny; verdict "guilty," Penitentiary three years.

The Court adjourned at 2 p. m. on Friday.

Sale of the Turner Lands.

This sale, advertised in the *Recorder* for some time past, took place on Monday and was continued during Tuesday, attracting a goodly number of purchasers.

The sales were satisfactory, considering the times.

We mention a few of the sales:

The Hill tract, 300 acres, two miles East of town, was bought by John Kirkland Sr for $15 per acre.

The Phillips tract, 113 acres, also East of town was bought by Thos. R. Cain at $9 per acre.

The Street tract, 114 acres, North of town, was bought by W. F. Askew at $8 per acre.

The Collins tract, 180 acres, on Little River, was bought by W. F. Askew at $7 per acre.

The Cloud tract, 250 acres, two miles South of town was bought by W. F. Askew at $5 per acre.

The Little River Mill tract, 1000 acres brought $5,700 and was bought by W. F. Askew.

These are among the principal tracts sold and exhibit a fair average of prices.

A Scene in A Church.

There was a ludicrously sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous in a country church, not a thousand miles off, when a clergyman, preaching on the miseries entailed by sin, suddenly exclaimed, "Thank God, I am not a sufferer; my miseries have all been healed, and what did it?" The change of tone started one of the deacons from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet, he cried out, "TUTT'S LIVER PILLS." The deacon was right in his estimation of the celebrated medicine. They will certainly cure your "miseries" if they result from Dyspepsia. Torpid Liver, Chills, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Despondency or General Debility. Take the deacon's advice and try them.

Dennis Haynes.

This somewhat notorious criminal who escaped a merited punishment years ago by the partizan rulings of Judge Tourgee, and who has been under indictment for larceny committed here some months ago, was arrested in Granville during the month of August. He was brought from Oxford jail on Monday last, and was put on trial on Thursday. The case was continued to the next term of the Court, and the defendant required to give bond in the sum of $250 for his appearance, and also to enter into a bond of $300 to keep the peace, both of which he failed to do, and he was remanded to jail where he will likely remain.

THE CENTENNIAL.

We are permitted to use portions of a letter received by Mrs. Susan H Waddell, wife of Hon. Hugh Waddell of this city, from Mrs. Mary J. B. Chew, Secretary of the National Museum, at Independence Hall Philadelphia. It is acknowledgment of a letter from Mrs Waddell concerning the Historical Department of the Exhibition, of which she is the honored and useful representative for North Carolina. The letter of Mrs Waddell was read aloud at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Chew says, "much gratification was expressed by the members at the interest' Mrs Waddell had taken in the plans for the Museum. She continues:

"We all feel grateful for the efforts you have made in our behalf, I wish you could have participated in the celebration of the 4th of July, when so many from your sister State of South Carolina joined with us in the general rejoicing."

A good rain on last Thursday night, the first of any consequence for many weeks. The weather has been very favorable for seeding wheat.

F. H. BUSBEE ESQ.

For all purposes of the campaign, it is too late to notice the discussion which took place here on Tuesday last between the District Elector, Mr. F. H. Busbee and Ike R. Strayhorn. Yet we cannot restrain reference to what is regarded, as in many points of view, the most effective speech made here during the campaign—the brilliant effort of Mr. Busbee. It was not our fortune to hear much of the discussion, being otherwise closely engaged; but the continued plaudits that rung in the air showed that the gifted orator had the ear and the hearts of his audience. Mr. Busbee assumed the position which was the true one of this campaign; he was eminently aggressive. He would not suffer himself to be put in the defensive. He carried the war into the enemy's camp, and his vigorous charges swept everything before him. His facts, his figures, and his proofs were presented so formidably and presented in language so eloquent and denunciations so withering, that his opponent fairly cowered before him.

If a white man ever was made to feel *mean*, to realize his utter humiliation, it was Ike Strayhorn when Mr. Busbee laid bare his disloyalty to his own race, his blindness to natural instincts, his brutal indifference to the safety and the honor of the women of his own blood, exposed to all the horrors that flow from the unbridled passion of a semi-savage people, thrust into power and sanctioned in their deeds by the administration of which Mr Strayhorn was the mouth piece. We do not wonder that this gentleman drooped his head, and has not held it up since, under a castigation and under the weight of a lession he had not learned until taught by Mr. Busbee.

As the effect of the discussion upon Mr. Strayhorn the best evidence is his avoidance of all future discussion with his opponent. It was the first time they had met, and it was the last. The spontaneous verdict was that the Republican Elector, was not merely discomfited—he was annihilated.

The Democrats here are indebted to Mr. Busbee for a service that is inestimable, and he has reason to felicitate himself, that, among a people among whom he was a stranger except in name, he has leaped in one bound to the very highest place in their admiration and confidence, and has laid the foundation of claims which at no distant day may be suitably liquidated.

Farmers complain that the grasshoppers—not the red legged ones—are playing havoc with the early sowed wheat which has attained a fine growth. The clear, dry and generally warm weather of October was favorable to the multiplication of these pests which now swarm in immense numbers, only to be reduced by cold or rains.

We learn that the appearance of the grasshoppers in this country many years ago was one of the causes which begat the custom of late seeding now so general, and which has the disadvantage of failing to give the young plants roating sufficient to withstand winter freezes. But this is thought better than losing the whole crop by the insect pest.

The Rev. C. J. Curtis returned last week after a month's absence at the North, during which he made ample acquaintance with the wonders of the Centennial.

More Rail Road Hands.

The Public Works will never flag while recruits for labor volunteer so freely. At the late term of the Superior Court of Orange four of the colored citizens were offered for the noble work. The Republican party once promised that they would build the rail roads. They are keeping their word, if not exactly as they intended.

Col. George Little, a well known and prominent citizen of Raleigh died on Thursday last at the age of 67. He had just returned from the Centennial, but reached home ill with pneumonia, and died in a few days.

The Libel Case.

The Indictment for libel instigated by Josiah Turner against the *News* was taken up at the last term of the Court. The State was not ready for trial, and on application of the prosecutor, was continued to the next term of the Court.

The Raleigh papers have been so much taken up with campaign matters, that they have not had the time or the space to publish the premium lists of the late State Fair. As we are dependent upon them for the list, our readers must be content to wait until we get it.

We believe most of the attendants at the Court last week were so much pleased with the appearance of the Court House square, free from the disfigurement of a ragged fence, and open and accessible from all sides, that they regret any contract has been made for its re-inclosure. Certainly, if it could be secured from the irruption of hogs and cattle, and the grounds kept a verdant spot in the waste of mud and rock, its present aspect and condition would be far more agreeable to the eye.

A happy set of men, whether elected or beaten, ought the candidates all to beat the end of their campaign work. Such a lifting of voices and such a laceration of lung was never heard before, and we dare say every one of them would be willing to be condemned to dumbness for six months to come, only reserving the right to crow over the result, as the case may be.

More "distinguished orators" have been developed during the past six months than were ever before dreamed of. Every district has its Demosthenes and every village its Cicero, while the towns and cities turned out by the score speakers to whom classic annals furnish no parrallel. How this flood of oratory is to subside after its occupation is gone is the question for philosophers.

The Legislature meets at the usual time this year, whether the Constitutional Amendments are adopted or not. This is the third Monday in Nov. which falls this year on the 20th.

The Charlotte Observer gives an account of a shower of meat and blood similar to the one in Kentucky a year or so ago which fell in Gaston last week. Tennessee, "bloody still" over the border.

A friend of Baron Rothschild, a sort of banker, came to borrow $2,000. 'Here it is,' said the Baron, 'but remember as a rule I only lend to crowned heads.' M. de Rothschild never dreamed of seeing his money again; but, wonderful to relate, at the end of a month the borrower came back with $2,000. The Baron could scarcely believe his eyes; but he foreboded that this was not the end. Sure enough, a month later the borrower re-appeared, asking for the loan of $1,000. 'No, no,' said the Baron; 'you disappointed me once by paying me that money; I do not want to be disappointed again.'

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c; we ask you to go to your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses, will relieve you.

There was a girl in our town and she was wondrous lame, she ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she bought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J; and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists Dr. O. Hooker and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

MARRIED

In Person County, on the 21th of October by the Rev. H. H. Gibbons, Dr. P. T. Pritchett, and Miss. Tilian Thomas.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLENERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of

Millenery Fancy Goods and Notions.

At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.

Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses.

Be sure to call at

nov. 1. MRS. TAYLORS'.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

Up stairs, over Brown's Store.

HILLSBORO,

nov. 1st, '76. N. C.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

J. LONG BROWER, }
G. SAM BRADSHAW, } *Principals.*

The fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th. and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments, are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.

The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ara Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gunnaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be, in all cases, rigidly executed. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circular and further information, apply to either Principal at CALDWELL,

Nov. 1st '76, Orange County, N. C.

COMPETITION.

Prints 5c. yard. Calicoes 8c. yard.

Silks 27 inches wide 10c. yard.

AT

BROWN'S.

October 23 '76.

BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT

FOR CASH DOWN; NO DISCOUNT!

The Entire

STOCK of GOODS

ONE

Huge Special Bargain.

From the Sheriff, United States Marshals and Government Sales; from Auction Houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia; from fires and failures, from the Assignee, the Bankrupt and the Insolvent, we have gathered from

SLEDGE HAMMER

drives that enables us to mash into fine powder every semblance of

Competition.

We have followed the wary Sheriff in his crooked path after his unfortunate victim, and place his GOODS before you at less than they

Cost Him.

Three large

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS,

on Broadway, went under a few weeks ago. Thousands of dollars worth of their Goods, slaughtered in the Auction Sale.

BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAN OUT.

Butchery of a Bowery Perfumery,

SOAPS, OILS, EXTRACTS &c.

Broadway

BUTTON HOUSE

bursted. A wagon load of his goods sold at

Amazing and Amusing figures.

Handkerchiefs and Towels,

From an Importer who had a $100,000 note to meet and a $20,000 dollar Stock to meet it with.

People who appreciate

CHEAP GOODS

Will please look through our

STOCK

And compare with prices they have been paying. And the difference in a few years will place them beyond want.

Times are tough and getting no better, and it requires real

Panic Bargains

To bring forth the Almighty Dollar.

Our

STOCK

Is Larger than ever before.

C. M. Parks.

Hillsboro, Oct. 4th. 1m.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS

OF

E. J. Hale & Son,

17 Murry street, New York.

WILL not be interrupted by the removal of Mr P. M. Hale to the High. Orders from prompt customers solicited, and promptly filled at lowest market rates.

October 1876. 2t

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

STOCK

AT

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Black Silks at 90c. $1.25, 1,50, 175, $2, and up to $5,50 per yard—all very cheap;
Colored Silks in great variety, at all prices;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and French Merinos;
Black Alpacas—the cheapest ever offered—at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c, and up to $1 per yard;
Black Mohairs, in fine qualities, from 60c. to $1.5 per yard—as brilliant as silk;
Black Bombazines from 50c. to $1.75 per yard;
A full assortment of FANCY DRESS GOODS of the most fashionable styles;
White and Colored Flannels, in plain and twilled, at lower prices than ever known. Our Stock is too large to numerate prices.
GOODS for BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR in all styles and qualities, including the celebrated CHARLOTTSVILLE WOOLENS—all to be sold at hard-time prices;
White and Colored Blankets in all sizes and qualities. We give extraordinary bargains in this article. So don't purchase until you have examined our stock.
Calico Comfortables of our own manufacture a $1.50 and $2;
Horse-Blankets, very cheap;
Canton Flannels from 10 to 30c. per yard;
Bed-Tick from 10 to 25c. per yard;
Cheviot Shirtings from 10 to 25c. per yard;

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices;

Table Damask, for Table Cloths, all pure linen, at 50c. per yard worth 85c;
Doylies or Fringed Napkins from 60c. to $2 per dozen;
Turkey Red Doylies from 75c. to $2, a per dozen;
Large size Pure Linen Napkins from $1 to 3 per dozen;
Linen Huckaback Towels at $1. 1,25, 1,50, 1,75 and up to $12 per doz.;
Red Wine Cloth at 75 85c, $1 and up to $1,25 per yard;
Nottingham Curtain Lace at 15c. worth 25c. per yard;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $20 a set for two windows, worth 30 per cent. more;
Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Rag, Cottage, Hemp and Venetian Carpet in all qualities and prices;
Rugs, Mats, Hassocks and Oil-Cloths;
All-Wool Table Covers at $1. 1,25 and $1,50;
Piano-Covers from $5 up to $12;
Tidies in all sizes, in great variety and very cheap,

All kinds of Merino and Lamb's Wool Undergarments

For men, women and children, at lower prices than ever known before;
Yac Laces from 15c. to 75c per yard;
Ruffles at 20, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. per dozen;
Boulevard and Balmoral Skirts in all qualities;
Linen Collars and Cuffs in great variety at very low prices;
Silk Ties and Scarfs of the latest styles at prices to suit all;
Ribbons in all widths and colors at low prices;
Silk Handkerchiefs for ladies and gentlemen;
Gentlemen's Furnishing GOODS in great variety and at lower prices than usual;
READY-MADE CLOSED FRONT SHIRTS of our own manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta cotton, fine Irish linen, and completely finished; have only to be handled before wearing. Having largely increased our facilities for manufacturing these shirts, we are enabled to reduce the price to $1. We guarantee them to be in every respect as good as the shirts we have heretofore sold at $1,25.
Open-Front Shirts at $1,25, or six for $7;
READY-MADE GARMENTS for ladies in great variety;
SHAWLS in all sizes and qualities;
Also, a full assortment of CLOAKS.

Our stock is worthy of the attention of all purchasers of

DRY GOODS,

as we show at all times an assortment that cannot be surpassed in this city.

We only enumerate a small portion of what we have.

LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
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VIRGINIA PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000,

PAID UP CAPITAL. $ 50,000.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. 200,000.

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October 9th '76 1y.

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Hillsborough Recorder.

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MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

In stagnant waters many compounds are formed injurious to vegetation as well as to the health of man. When a shower of rain falls on a porous soil the water presses the air through to lower depths, which is followed by a fresh supply from the atmosphere, and thus chemical action is readily carried on; the ammonia and carbonic acid of rain water are thus secured to plants. But in compact soils not properly underdrained, the particles run together by the influence of rain, and the water runs off the surface, or is carried off by evaporation; it becomes also impervious to air. Hence the valuable constituteuts of rain water as well as of the atmosphere are lost to the soil.

All soils saturated with water are necessarily cold. Steam, whether natural or artificial, always contains a large quantity of heat; hence the evaporation of water, which process is carried on by the conversion of it into steam or vapor, always produces heat. Hence the heat produced by the solar rays on wet ground, is lost to the soil by being absorbed by the vapor which is constantly passing off from such a soil in dry, sunshiny, or windy weather.

Miasma is also generated in the steam of stagnant waters, where drainage is neglected, producing malarial fevers. If you mix earth and water in an open vessel, and let it stand several weeks in warm weather, an offensive effluvia will arise, clearly proving the injurious effects of stagnant water upon animals as well as plants.

Thus, by drainage, the soil is made more porous and productive, and a greater depth obtained for the roots of plants; insuring, also, a protection from drought, especially over the underdrains, and for some distance each side, by the rise of capillary water; for the surface attraction of the water is toward the ditches as well as to the surface, at least until the soil in them becomes as compact as that between them.

Another great benefit of draining is the rapidity with which the soil dries off after rain; thus fitting the land for ploughing and the reception of seed much sooner after long spells of rainy weather.

It often happens that bottom lands are wholly lost for a whole crop by continuous spring rains. But a proper system of drainage would make them as susceptible of cultivation as most uplands.

Another very important effect of draining lands inclined to be sobby is, that fertilizers will act much better in a soil moderately dry than one saturated with water. Too much water in a soil prevents its circulation, and thus far deprives roots of solvent matters held by water, which they would otherwise receive.

The moving waters of a soil may be compared to a bird feeding her young. When there is a deposit of rich food, the roots near by have a plenty, but those below are suffering, it may be until a shower comes; the water which passes this deposit becomes charged with soluble matter, and in sinking by gravitation, carries down to the lower roots, especially the tap roots, as of cotton, a good supply of food. As soon as the rain is over, the wind and sunshine begin to dry off the surface soil by evaporation, which is supplied by capillary attraction from below, and thus from the same rich deposit, which the hydrostatic water carried down to the lower roots, the capillary water now loads itself with soluble food, and brings it to the upper roots. These waters also supply, to a considerable extent, the roots laterally, upon the principle of diffusibility already noticed.

The free circulation of the air through the soil also aids the effects of fertilizers, by supplying, when needed, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid, and thus forming the exact combinations which are needed by plants. Soils too much saturated with water will prevent this, and all the advantages growing out of the combinations and chemical changes above stated. Thus we see the importance of artificial drainage in all soils disposed to hold to much water.

UNDERDRAINING.

Underdraining is a work requiring much practice and skill, and if not done well, had better not be done at all. We have no faith in any of the processes in common use among farmers, such as pine logs, stones brickbats, etc. The manufacture of tiles for this purpose is much better, and any farmer having a bed of clay on his land, should establish a tile factory, and make and burn them for his own use, and to sell to others.

Drain tiles are made in various forms; the two mostly used and the best, are the round and the half circle, or horse shoe. This latter is in two parts, one long and flat, which is laid on the bottom of the ditch; the other, a half circle, as if a hollow tube had been split in two from end to end. This lies upon the flat bottom piece, which forms a half circle for the water to pass through. The round tile is from the most convenient, being about three feet in length, larger at one end than the other, which acts as a sheath for the small end of its fellow, while the other end penetrates a third, thus a continuous tunnel through the ditch. The water percolates into the joints, and through crevices in the tile at different points made pervious by the action of the fire.

The ditches for underdrains should be constructed parallel to each other, from 10 to 40 feet, according to the character of the soil, the number of springs, etc. They should be four or five feet deep, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom.

DRAINAGE AT THE SOUTH.

There is but one class of soils at the South that will pay for draining; lowlands which are surcharged with bottom water. The object here is not to improve the climate or add chemical action, so much as to get clear of the superincumbent water, which acts mechanically as an obstruction to the nutrition of plants.

Much of this ditching, as termed at the South, was performed before the war; but since, owing to the paucity of labor, the ditches have not been kept open, many valuable bottoms lost to cultivation, and malarial fevers have become much more prevalent; for one great advantage of draining a country is, that it adds to the salubrity of the climate and health of the inhabitants.

A FARM and HOME

OF OUR OWN.

Now is the Time to Secure It!

THE best and Cheapest lands in market are in Eastern Nebraska, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The most favorable terms, very lowest rates of fare and freight to settlers. The best markets. Free passes to land buyers. Maps, descriptive pamphlets, new edition of "THE PIONEER" sent free everywhere.

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A complete History of Andersonville Prison, by Dr. R. R. Stevenson, surgeon in charge, with an Appendix containing the names of 12,000 Union soldiers who died there, with date and cause of death. Sent on receipt of price, $3.00. A Splendid Campaign Book. TURNBULL BROS., Baltimore, Md.

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The best Purgative and Anti-Billious Medicine known. Cure Constipation, Billiousness, Bowel Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, and all kindred diseases.

Dr. Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills cures Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the Stomach. C. E. HULL & CO., New York. Proprietors.

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The consumer takes NO RISK in using them as we guarantee satisfaction and will repaint any building with English B. B. white lead or any other, IF OUR PAINTS do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

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Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & co., and a full reply, after examination; will be given you free.

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All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

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6 " " " $9.

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The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled elasticity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

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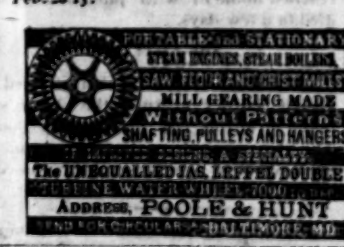

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—o—

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	3.55	A. M.
" Air Line Junc'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville	12.20	P. M.
" Dundee	12.48	"
" Burkeville	1.05	"
Ar. at Richmond	3.45	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond	7.30	A. M.
" Burkeville	10.42	"
" Dundee	2.56	P. M.
" Danville	2.50	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury	8.15	"
" Air-Line Junc'n	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte	10.37	"

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10,05 A. M.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11,21 P M	Lv 4,15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2,40 p m	Ar. 12,20pm
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	Lve 10,10 "

STATIONS.	Accommodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro.	8,30 p m.	Arr. 9,30 a m
" Co. Shops	Halts	Lv. 6.50 "
Arr. at Raleigh.	8,01 a m.	Ar. 5,05 p m
" at Goldsboro.	11,30 "	Lve 3,30 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	6,00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	9,15 a. m.
Leave Salem.	7,03 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9,15 "

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